NEW YORK CITY.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT. Archer Case-Another Charge Mad Against the Defendants.

the United States vs. Charles S. and Washington Cher.—The defendants, wholesale grocers, doing siness in West street, and who are charged with king false returns of their pusiness to the internal ie officers, have been arrested again and held

o ball to answer new charges.

The new enarges are to the effect that on or about he ofth day of August, 1868, they shipped to arties in Canandaigua highwines branded as ectified spirits; that during the year they at arious times added and abetted in the removal of rhiskey on which the tax had not been paid, and in he concealment of said whiskey; that during the ame year they branded and caused to be branded a uantity of whiskey with incorrect brands, and in he same year bribed a deputy collector named laines.

laines.

In the original case against the defendants the ex-imination was resumed and the following testimony

amination was resumed and the following was taken:—
John R. Walker testified—Am chief clerk in the Assessor's office for the Fourth district; have the returns made by defendants from November, 1867, to June, 1869; or somparing the return with defendants and states books I found that from July 30, 1867, to April, 1869, the sales of defendants were \$18,000 april, 1869, the sales of defendants were \$18,000 more than they returned; from a thorough examination of defendants' books it appeared that, with the exception of one or two months, the defendants' retion of detendants rooms in appearance exception of one or two months, the defendants' returns were generally short; in January and February, 1868, their returns exceeded their sales.

The further hearing was then adjourned.

Alleged Illegal Removal of Whiskey.

Alleged Hiegal Removal of Whickey.
Before Commissioner Osborn.

John Boss, the proprietor of a distiliery at No. 353
West Thirty-ninth street, and Adolphus Newman,
the superintendent of the distiliery, were brought
before Commissioner Osborn charged with having,
about midnight on the 28th ultimo, removed five
barrels of whiskey on which the tax had not been
paid from their distiliery to places other than the
distiliery warehouse, and with having concealed is
after such removal. er such removal. They were held to ball for an examination.

The Layton Counterfeiting Case.
In this case, as previously reported, Commissioner before had reserved his decision as to whether Henry Layton, charged with dealing in counterfeit money, could be held for trial in the absence of the money charged to have been dealt in as evidence.

The Commissioner decided that the non-production of the money by the defendant, he having the power to produce it, was a concealment showing a primar facte evidence of guit, and was sudicient to warrant the holding of the defendant for trial.

SUPREME COURT-SPECIAL TERM. The Merchants' Union Express Company.

Before Judge Cardozo.

Judge Cardozo issued an order yesterday morning authorizing ex-Judge Allen, the receiver in this case, to advertise in three daily papers for all claims against the Merchants' Union Express Company to be presented to him at his office, in the city of Al-bany, for adjustment.

Decisions Rendered.

Bocisions Rendered.
By Judge Barnard.

Bust River Ferry Company vs. John S. Meyer.—
Motion denied.

Elizabeth M. Bailey vs. Edward D. Bailey.—Reference ordered to take proof, &c.

James Reid et al. vs. Jonathan H. Blanc.—Motion denied.

Helen F. Breese vs. Ethmond Breese.—Referred back for additional proof.

_ Notice to the Bar. During the month of September Mr. Justice Clerke will hold the Chambers of the Supreme Court in the place of Judge Cardozo, who will sit in the month of October.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judge Cardozo. This court was opened yesterday, pursuant to ad-journment, but was further adjourned until to-mor-row morning, in consequence of their being no busi-ness ready.

SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM. Decisions Rendered.

By Judge Jones.

Frank Jobs vs. Jacob Matthews.—Attachment va.

Princk O'Toole, by his Guardian, &c., vs. Managers of the Reformatory for Juvenile Delinquents.—
Motion granted.
Fred. Voss vs. Herman Grau.—Proceedings dismissed as to defendant Grau.
Thomas Monaphan vs. Sigismund Wollberg et al.—Motion granted.
Edgar J. Day vs. Z. Ornheim et al.—Motion granted.
Robert P. Barnett. Patrick O'Toole, by his Guardian, &c., vs. Man

Robert P. Parrott vs. Knickerbocker Ice Companiet at .- Motion granted.

MARINE COURT.

Suit Against Moses H. Grinnell. Before Judge Curtis.

Rafferty vs. Moses H. Grinnett, Cottector of the Port.—Mrs. Rafferty, the plaintin in this case, atended an auction and purchased of the defendant pertain packages which were represented to her to contain certain goods. She effected the purchase soiley on this representation, without examining the articles, and subsequently, after she had paid in her money for them and had them removed to her place, discovered that they were not the same kind of goods as was represented to her. Upon this discovery she immediately applied to Mr. Grinnel kind of goods as was represented to her. Upon this discovery she immediately applied to Mr. Grinnell and asked him to refund her money; which he refused to do, stating that she was under a misapprehension as to what the goods were that she purchased, and that they were represented to her as being different from what they actually were. He refused to make any restitution whatever, and turther stated that as Mrs. Rafferty had purchased the goods at an auction sale she was bound to see what the goods were before doing so. This action was brought to recover damages for false representation of the goods and their value. A summons was first issued, and on the day on which it was returnable a certiarrori was brought from the United States Circuit Court.

Judge Curtis said he would disregard the certiarrori and give the pisantif judgment. He decided, however, that the summons should be a summons for relief instead of for a money demand on contract, and that when the plaintiff put herself in court correctly on that subject he would give her judgment for what damages she had sustained.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY .- The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the

loads of peaches, of good quality, arrived in this city

INTEREST ON CITY DEPOSITS .- City Chamberlain Peter B. Sweeny reports that he has paid into the City Treasury for August, as interest on city and county moneys, \$7,185 29. This amount, added to previous deposits of a similar nature, makes a grand total of \$150,107 22 credited to this account.

THE GREAT EXCLUDED.—The Working women's

Association holds a meeting this evening to hear the report of Miss Susan B. Anthony of her reception and subsequent rejection as a delegate to the recent Labor Congress at Philadelphia.

THE KILTS ABROAD.—To-day the Caledonian Society will hold their annual picnic and tournament in athletic games at Jones' Wood, and a mag-nificent entertainment and a very large attendance

of age, named Kruckeimeyer, who had been ill for some time past, died suddenly on the top floor of premises No. 87 East Broadway without medical treatment. An inquest will be held on the body by Coroner kollins who was notified.

DRATH IN THE TOMBS.—John Dowd, a man

twenty-five years of age, late of No. 115 Cedar street, being ill and nearly destitute. Was conveyed to the Tombs preparatory to being sent to Bellevue Hospital for medical treatment, and while there death easued. Coroner Rollins was notified to hold an inquest on the body.

Excise TRIALS .- A session of the Excise Board was held yesterday. Gabriel Noeffer, 686 Eighth avenue, did not have his place properly closed on Bunday, June 27; license not revoked. Robert Her-gert. 193 Division street, not having his place pro-perly closed on Sunasy, July 4; license not revoked. There were four other cases, two of which were dis-missed and two adjourned for one week.

THE FIRST SNOW OF THE SEASON.—Yesterday was noted for its cold temperature. The wind also blew at times fresh and strong from the north. At fity-three minutes after two o'clock in the afternoon a little fine snow fell. The first anow usually fails in October; it is extremely rare in September. Winter-oftentimes is not over seemingly in February; for its anowstorms come in March and April. and even in

May, 1883, on the 55th, the ground was covered with snow. In New Hampshire snow has fallen during

ers of Emigration have resolved on demanding a John Blakle, an emigrant who arrived lately from Havre on board the Atalanta and who was bruisily teaten by a policeman and so maitreated while in a cell at the station house that he had to be removed to the City Hospital for medical treatment.

THE ARION CARNIVALISTS.-The Arion Singing a committee for the next carnival season, to consist of the following members:—Mesars. Backet, Betaluer, Hundt, Katzenmeyer, Kraemer, Neustaedter, Phildius, Ruetket, Stauffer, Stoeckhardt, Trianas. Substitutes—Messrs. Beringer, Dr. Doual, Geo. Heas, Millner, Anthony Menkel, Merz, Richard. Schultze, Schudier, Stollwerk, Ruenath; and master of ceremonies, Mr. Schoen.

FIRE COMMISSIOPERS.—The Fire Commissioners held their usual meeting yesterday, President Shaler in the chair. A letter was received from Captain Shaw, Chief of the Loadon Metropolitan Fire Brigade, thanking the President of the department and his colleagues for their attention during his visit and expressing his admiration of the New York Fire Department. A communication was received from Mr. Massey, of the Brooklyn Commission, inquiring what tenders could be spared to the Brooklyn Fire Department in case of emergency. The Metropolitan Fire Marshal sent in a communication from Mr. Tappan, Vice President of the Union Mutual Insurance Company, stating that Messrs. Shipman & Gatchell, Maiden lane, are shipping dangerous oils, and requesting that this be put an end to. Chief Kingsland reported the number of fires during last month at sixty-five.

Funeral of a Fireman.—The funeral of Thomas FIRE COMMISSIONERS.—The Pire Commi

Funeral of a Fireman.—The funeral of Thomas B. Macauley, foreman of Metropolitan Engine Company No. 4, who died suddenly on Sunday last, took place yesterday afternoon, at half-past two o'clock, from his late residence, No. 28 Gold street. At the head of the funeral procession marched a plation of policemen, followed by a detail of firemen, consisting of one from each company south of Fitty-ninth street, the hearse and pail bearers and a detachment from Metropolitan Company No. 4. The relatives and friends of the deceased accompanied the remains in thirty-two carriages to Greenwood Cemetery. The deceased was a native of this city, thirty-two years of age and leaves a wife and one child. He was formerly foreman of volunteer Engine Company No. 5, and has been connected with the Metropolitan Fire Department since its formation.

Accidents Yesternay.—Frank Weil, aged six years, residing at No. 467 Eighth avenue, was run FUNERAL OF A FIREMAN .- The funeral of Thomas

pears, residing at No. 467 Eighth avenue, was run over by a horse car, seriously injured and conveyed home by Captain Cadrey, of the Twentieth precinct. Francis Hubert, of No. 54 Chatham street, fell over a wall corner of Third avenue and 100th street, and was so badly wounded that his removal to Bellevue Hogaltal was rottered.

was so badly wounded that his removal to Bellevue Hospital was ordered.

Thomas Hughes, aged nine years, of No. 407 East Seventeenth street, was ron over corner of Seventeenth street and First avenue by an express wagon and slightly wounded.

Frankliu Morton, aged thirty-six years, dwelling at No. 407 West Twenty-sixth street, fell out of a butcher's cart and sustained sovere injuries.

Immigration.—The Commissioners of Emigration report that for the week ending September 1, the number of emigrant arrivals was 5,775, making the total number of emigrants landed at this port

the number of emigrant arrivals was 5,775, making the total number of emigrants landed at this port since January 1, 1899, 185,731, against 184,041 during the same period last year. The financial exhibit of the Commission shows a large surplus, as the receipts for the current year to September 1 were \$625,153 03, which, with the balance in bank at the opening of the year of \$8,041 37, gives the total available funds at \$634,194 40. The expenses of the Commission to September 1 were \$363,867 81, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$276,336 59.

The Board of Directors of the German Society also had their regular monthly meeting yesterday at their offices at No. 15 Broadway. According to their tables there have arrived in this city during the last month 7,848 German immigrants, while for August, 1864, only 2,510 Germans had landed at this port. The total immigration of Germans since last New Year's is given at 72,502. The treasurer reported a cash balance in the treasury of \$3,671, and the value of the assets of the society at \$36,000.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

THE EXCISE LAW .- Charles McGonigle, liquor saloon keeper, at No. 1 Roosevelt street; Christophe Rottenham, who keeps a lager beer saloon at No. 24
North William street, and Mary Fisher, liquor saloon
keeper at No. 53 Chatham street, were yesterday
brought before Judge Dowling, at the Tombs, on
charges of violating the Excise law. They each gave
ball in \$100 to answer at the Court of General Ses-

ALLEGED LARCENY OF CLOTHING .- Francis Dauveny, of No. 480 Broome street, appeared before Justice Ledwith at the Jefferson Market Police Court yestorday and charged a man named Alfred Sanders, a prisoner in the oustody of the officers, with the larceny of a quantity of bedelothing, valued at forty dollars, the property of Sarah Spillman, now at Saratogs. The accused pleaded not guilty, and was committed to answer.

BURGLARY IN THIRTIETH STREET .- The clothing store of Abraham Marks, No. 134 West Thirtieth street, was entered by a party of burglars on Treesday night, who gutted it of a quantity of clothing, of the value of twenty-five dollars. Officer Sillick subsequently arreated william Nelson and Felix O. Murphy in Thirtieth street, with the stolen goods in their possession. The prisoners were arraigned before Justice Ledwith yesterday and committed to

THE ROBBERY IN A BROADWAY "SAMPLE ROOM."— An examination took place yesterday before Judge Dowling, at the Tombs, in the case of Samuel E. Briggs, accused of taking \$100 from the pantaloons pocket of Wm. T. Gillen while in a "sample room" on Broadway. Both the complainant and accused and other parties had been drinking freely together. As Gillen charged Briggs with the robbery afterwards, the latter, he stated, promised to return the money, but failed to do so. An attempt was made to show that the money was loaned to the accused. At the conclusion of the investigation the prisoner At the conclusion of the investigation the prisoner was required to give ball in \$2,000 to answer the charge. At his formal examination Briggs gave his age as thirty-two, his business a speculator, and denied the charge. He is well known to the police as one of the exhibitors of "Broadwur Statues" freely given daily in front of the Broadway hotels and on

ALLEGED HIGHWAY ROBBERY .- Two young men, giving their names as Christian Scone and Thomas Burns, were yesterday brought before Judge Dowling, at the Tombs, on a charge of highway Dowling, at the Tombs, on a charge of highway robbery. John McKeon, the complainant, living at No. 60 West Broadway, stated that at ten o'clock on Monday night, as he was about to enter his house, one of the accused accosted him and the other grabbed him about the waist and held him tight, while the other robbed him of seventy-seven dollars, which for safe keeping he had placed in an inside pocket of his vest. The complainant identified the prisoners as the persons robbing, and on his making an afflavit setting forth the above facts they were committed to answer the charge, in default of \$2,000 bail each. Score claims to be a baggage master on the Hudson River Railroad.

CHARGE OF ASSAULTING POLICEMEN.-Officer Woodward, of the First precinct, yesterday before Judge Dowling at the Tombs charged John Byrnes, driver of a United States mail wagon, with knocking driver of a United States mail wagon, with knocking him down and then attempting to choke him. Byrnes, according to the officer's statement, was forcing his wagon against a truck at the corner of Broadway and Liberty street and also endeavoring to run into a passing omnibus. On remonstrating with Byrnes the laster used very offensive language, upon which he reported him to the Post Office Department, when he was told to arrest Byrnes after he had unloaded his mail. He was endeavoring to make the arrest when the alleged assault was made. Byrnes claimed that he was acting in compliance with a law giving preference to United States mail wagons in the streets to every other class of vehicle. He was held to answer the charge. Michael Delahunty, a sailor, was committed to answer a charge of pushing officer Grace, of the Sixth precinct, down the steps of a tenement house in Mott street.

A DESPERATE CHARACTER

A Highway Robber Shoots at an Officer—A
Brave Patrolman.

A well dressed, flashy looking young fellow named
Martin Teddy was arraigned before justice Shandley
yesterday at Essex Market Police Court, charged
with highway robbery, and also with firing a loaded
pistol at an officer with intent to kill him. It appears that about two o'clock yesterday morning a
man named Henry Kabel, who resudes at No. 138
Broadway, Brooklyn, was sitting asteep upon the
stoop of a house at the corner of Grand and Norfolk
streets, when officer Bonetiy, of the Thirteenth precinct, came along and woke him up. On awakening,
the Brooklynite discovered that his watch and chain,
valued at lifty dollars, had been taken from his vest.
Officer Donetiy saw the prisoner Teddy approaching
Kabel before he awoke him (Kabel) and while
watching him he saw the prisoner then walked
away; the officer woke Kabel up and started in pursuit of Teddy. The officer had not followed him
more than six steps when the prisoner turned and
fried a pistol at him. The policeman continued the
chase and the prisoner continued the firing, emptying six barrels of his pistol at the officer, but fortunately not nurting him. After a long chase efficer
Donelly finally arrested his man in Ludlow arrest,
near the jail and in his possession were found a
watch and chain, which Kabel identifed as his property. The officer deserves great credit for this arrest and the gailant manner in which he pursued
the fugilitye while he was shooting at him. Kabel
yesterday morning charged the prisoner with larcenyl from the person, and officer Donelly charged
him with felonious assault. The young man was
held to answer on both charges. The prisoner, in
his voluntary examination, staued that he is twenty
years of age, a native of New York, resides at No. 24
Broome street, and does nothing for a living.

THE LATE WIFE MURDER

orener's Inquest—Revelry and Murder—The Brother of the Deceased Implicated as an Accessory—Verdict of the Jury—Confession of

rday afternoon Coroner Rollins held an inquest at Believue Hospital on the body of Bridget Woods, alleged to have been brutally murdered by her husband. Drs. Beach and Waterman made the

per husband. Drs. Beach and waterman made the post mortem examination. After empanelling a jury, the first witness called was Mary J. Devine, who testified that she lived in one of the shantles next to the one occupied by the deceased; she saw the deceased and the prisoner fight frequently; they were in the habit of drinking freely; the deceased and her husband and a Mrs. Burns were in the shanty on Monday; at three o'clock on ed by cries, and got up after it struck three; looking out she heard cries, and saw Mrs. Woods rush out of her shanty and James Woods, the prisoner, follow-ed her, caught her by the neck and gave her three thumps on the side on the head and knocked her right into another shanty, occupied by Owen Clark, her brother; did not see him strike her with any-thing but his fist; witness went back into her house and saw nothing further, and heard of no further

difficulty and went to sleep; after six in the morning heard that Mrs. Woods was badly hurr; went over and saw her lying in a pool of blood; ahe was lying on the floor; Mrs. Burns was there; she was drunk; James Woods was not there; he was out on a drunk; Mrs. Burns said that she was nearly murdered by the bloody rascala; I supposed she meant prisoner and Clark; Mrs. Woods was not able to speak. To a specific question the witness said that she saw James Woods ruise his foot to kick the deceased, but didn't see him kick her; he didn't say anything to the deceased when he knocked her down; witness did not hear the cry of murder.

William Mulligan, a little boy about eight or nine years of age, was called next, but to the usual questions by the Coroner he resplied that he did not know the nature of an oath. He was not sworn the heart statement was taken as follows:— live in Forty-drat street; in a shanty on the reck; work at the slaughter house it night cleaning gas, along side of the Woods shanty; saw side of the head, and Owen Carl the control of the control of the head, and Owen Carl the control of the control of the head, and Owen Carl thought of the head the then ghthing he ran out of the slaughter house into the yard; saw Mary Devine tooking on; saw Woods sick the deceased while in the shanty; the woman then ran out and cried "Murder" watch!" when she was down he kicked her with the toe of his boot and got some kind of a broomstick and hit her on the head he kicked her; he did so three times; when they had her knocked down they dragged her back; into the shanty and pat a pillow under her head; he woods and of the shant with a stick. In his hand; it was bleeding fro

morning until his sister was dead, Tuesday forhoon.

Jane Mahan saw the deceased in good health on
Monday, and heard that she was dead next morning;
heard no screams during the night; lives next door
but one to the Woods shanty; was fast saleep and
heard nothing. As this witness left the stand, she
turned her head from the Coroner and gave a very
significant twinkie with her left eye, as much as to
say—"You didn't get much out of me."

Mary Hughes, also an almost next-door neighbor
to the Woodses, was called andjwas as ignorant of
everything as the preceding witness.

Officer Thomas P. Murphy, of the Twentieth precinct, was told on Monday morning that a murder
had been committed; went to the place and found
deceased on the floor; Woods was there, sitting on
a chair by the door, but very much intoxicated, and
said, when asked about it, that he had done it; took
him to the station house; a woman came to the

a chair by the door, but very much intoxicated, and said, when asked about it, that he had done it; took him to the station house; a woman came to the station house and said that owen Clark aided in the killing of Mrs. Woods, and he was arrested in consequence; Mrs. Burns is gone and can't be found; she was at the shanty early on Monday morning, when the first arrest was made, but she had left when the officer returned.

Mary Daily saw Mrs. Burns there on Monday evening; she was living with the Woodses; don't know where Mrs. Burns is now; hadn't seen her since Tuesday morning; not since Priday; he lived with his sister, the deceased.

At this point quite a lengthy consultation was had between Cornner Rollins, Dr. Beach and Captain Caffrey, of the Twentieth preeinct, at the close of which

Dr. Beach was sworn, and testified to the results of the autopay made by him and Dr. Waterman, that death ensued from a fracture of the skull and compression of the brain from extravasated blood, an artery being ruptured in consequence of external injuries on the head, by the side of the right ear, from blows or kicks.

Coroner Rollins charged the jury, recapitulating the evidence, and stated that in its opinion the facts shown would justify the jury in holding Owen Clark as an accessory, but if they would not do so, he, the Coroner, would assume the responsibility and hold him. The jury agreed upon the following verdict:—"That the said Bridget Woods came to be releath from a fracture of the skull and compression of the brain, in consequence of violence received at the hands of James Woods, on the 31st day of August, 1862."

On being called by the Coroner, the prisoner stated on the care of the skull and compression of the brain, in consequence of two longer stated. On being called by the Coroner, the prisoner stated. On being called by the Coroner, the prisoner stated.

hands of James Woods, on the 31st day of August, 1868."

On being called by the Coroner, the prisoner stated that his name was James Woods, forty years of age, born in Ireland, lived in a shanty in Fortieth street, and is a laborer by occupation. In answer to the question what he had to say to the charge made, he replied that he was guilty of the charge of killing his wife, and that a gallon of liquor was the cause of it. Woods stated that Owen Clark was not there at all, but he could not say who was there at the time. He was committed without ball and Owen Clark was also remanded by the Coroner as an-accessory.

THE BOGUS INTELLIGENCE GAME.

Newly Arrived Germans Victimized—A Shrewd
Dodge—John H. Trapp Again.
A curious charge of swindling was made yesterday at Essex Market Police Court, before Justice Shandley, which illustrates a new kind of danger to shandley, which illustrates a new find of danger to which recently arrived emigrapts are subjected by the rogues and sharpers of this city. The facts briefly stated, as nearly as possible in the words of the amdavits made by the victims, will show about as barefaced a system of swindling as can possibly

Two men, giving their names as John H. Trapp

Two men, giving their names as John H. Trapp and August Suppe, were brought in the above-named court by officers Jarboe and Shalvey of the Seventh precinct, and no aconer were they placed in 'ront of Judge Shandley's chair than quite a crowd of Germans gathered around them, all wishing to appear against the prisoners either as complainants or as witnesses. Two young men, who alleged they had been victimized by the prisoners, were selected by the Judge to make affidavits against them. One of them, named

Joseph Greenbaum, residing at No. 141 avenue C, stated that on Monday last he saw an advertisement in a morning paper stating that a cierk was wanted at the establishment of Dr. Laiage, at No. 213 East Broadway. Greenbaum being out of employment at once went to the place named, and found in the rooms on the ground floor, which appeared to be an office, the two prisoners (Suppe and Trapp), and also a man who said he was Dr. Laiage, but who is in reality a notorious character, Frank Kallmeyer by name, stating that be had come in answer to the advertisement. Greenbaum was mitroduced to the so-called doctor, who told the young man that he would engage him to come to work at once at a salary of twelve dollars a week, at the same time asking him to deposit in his (the doctor's) hands 200 as security. The prisoner, Suppe, who speats German, then spoke to Green-

baum and persuaded him as eloquently as he could to take the situation. Greenbaum came to the conclusion to close with the doctor, but had only thirty dollars in his pocket, which Lafage, alias Kalimeyer, took, giving him a receipt for the money and an agreement to furaish employment. Trapp was called upon to sizn the agreement as witness, and he did so, not however in his own name, but as H. J. Wilson. The young man then left the premises, with instructions to return on the morrow and at once commence work. When he returned the next day he found out he had been hoaxed, and therefore charges the prisoners with swindling him.

The other complainant was Louis Kendler, of No. 720 Broadway, who was victimized in precisely the same manner and upon the same day. The advertisement which led him to call at 213 East Broadway was the same, the management made with him the same, the only difference between the cases being in the amount of money paid over to the swindlers. Kendler's case is a particularly hard one. He was told that before he could have the situation he would have to put up \$100. He had but thirty dollars with him, but he wore a watch and chain and ring. The prisoner Suppe, who stated that Trapp was a partner of his, suggested to Kendler that he should pawn his watch and ring for seventy dollars, and so make up the amount needed. Kendler econsented, and Suppe went with him to a pawn-broker's shop, and when the young man had pawned his ring and chain Suppe took the seventy dollars advanced upon them. Of course Kendler found himself swindled when he went the next morning to commence work in his promised situation.

Both the prisoners and the man Kallmeyer are well known to the police, and have been in trouble of this kind before. Both men deny their guilt and tell plausible stories to prove their innocence. They were committed to answer.

THE VANDERBILT BRONZE.

Erection of a Colossal Statue and Allegorical Bass-Relief in Honor of the Railroad

King. Yesterday afternoon a party of gentlemen, including numerous representatives of the press, visited, by invitation of Captain Degroot the freight depot of the Hudson River Railroad, in St. John's square, to inspect the great work called the Vanderbilt bronze, which surmounts the main front of the building. The labor of elevating and finishing the on inside a frame covering by a party of skilled workmen under the supervision of Captain Degroot. Yesterday afternoon it stood com-pieted, needing but a few touches to the framework of masoury on top to render it ready for the critical inspection of the public. The freight depot is a building of vast dimensions, covering the entire site of what was formerly St. John's freight depot is a building of vast dimensions, covering the entire site of what was formerly St. John's square. The monotony in the long outline of the summit will be impressively relieved by this hinge and magnificent ornament of bronze, illustrating the entire history of Commodore Vanderbilt's life, with a colossal statue of the hero as a centre piece, Nothing in this country or in Europe of a similar onsracter has ever been previously designed. The idea of writing a man's life in bronze was originally conceived about two years ago by Captain Albert Degroot, a gentleman of enterprise and genius, the builder of the Prescott House, on Broadway, and the former commander of the Ningara, Reindeer and other Hudson river steamboats. As soon as the necessary drawings were executed they were laid before a committee of the leading clitzens of New Yark, to whom Captain Degroot fully explained his plan. The project was received with entangiasm, and the large sum needed to carry it out was speedily subscribed. The funds were subscribed by gentlemen who were admirers of the Commodore, and to give an idea of what a mighty metal monument they desired to raise to the name and memory of their idoi, over \$500,000 were devoted to the enterprize.

The services of Ernest Plassman, one of the most skifful artists in the country, were secured by Captain Degroot, and a burge sum of money was expended in building a foundry for the purpose of making the required castings, two experienced metal casters, George and Valentine Fischer, having been engaged to superintend this part of the work. As first planned the design was only thirty feet in length, but new visions continued to dawn on the mind of Captain Degroot, until at last his grand exceptive led unforder to more than five times its

As first planned the design was only thirty feet in length, but new visions continued to dawn on the mind of Captain Degroot, until at last his grand conception had unfoided to more than five times its original size. After ten months of faithful labor the models were all completed in the most approved manner by Ernest Plassman, of this city.

In September last the ardious task of casting the work in square sections of manageable size was begin and successfully completed by the Fischer Brothers. A strong scaffolding having been erected and carefully enclosed, the various parts of the work were securely boxed up, transported to the depot and hoisted to the root, where they were duly creeted against a massive brick wall three feet thick, to which they were firmly fastened with iron anothors, more than 2,000 in number and weighing above four tons.

more than 2,000 in numbers and weighing above four tons.

No pains were spared in making the designs as perfect as the hand of art could make them. The strictest surveillance was exercised in excluding visitors curious to observe the progress of the work and all interference with the operations of the workmen was thus avoiced. Watchmen were employed to see that no unauthorized person obtained a view of the d.sigh, and, in fact, such a degree of secreey was observed tigat the public knew nothing of the mighty triumph of art that was being achieved within the walls of the foundry.

This great work covers an area of 3,125 square feet, measures about 155 feet in a straight line and all feet in extreme height, weighs about 103,000 pounds, and cost, as nearly as can be ascertained, over \$500,000. It consists of an immense bronze statue of Commodore Vanderbilt, placed in the centre of a colossai oass-relief, which is ingeniously contrived not only to linustrate the career and achievements of the Commodore, but also to represent the marvellous inventions of the nineteenth century, and at the same time to portray allegorically the growth and prosperity of the great Americally the growth and prosperity of the great Americally the growth and prosperity of the great American republic.

cally the growth and prosperity of the great American republic.

Some facts may be set down which will convey a slight conception of the grandeur of a work which will soon be unyeiged to public gaze amid the ceremonies of the greatest railway celebration ever held in the world. The base line upon which the bass-relief is erected is a narrow tier of blue stone. In the centre, just beneath this and solidly inested in the depot wall, is a huge carved block of grantic weighing eleven tons. On this rests a bronze the depot wall, is a huge carved block of grantle weighing eleven tons. On this rests a bronze pedestal five feet square, one and a hair feet high, and bearing the inscription, "Erected 1898," On this pedestal, within a spacious arched recess, stands the statue. This is twelve feet high, nearly solid, weights four tons, and is the largest in America, if not in the world. It represents the Commodore with head uncovered and wearing a heavy furtrummed overcoat, his left foot slightly advanced, his right hand inserted beneath his vest, and his left somewhat extended. The countenance is beingn, and the attitude easy and dignified. As a likeness, it is extraordinarily faithful, not alone as far as the features are concerned, but also in the general outline of the figure, which assumes that particular pose familiar to those who have ever nappened to observe the Commodore occupying the central figure of a group on the sidewalk of Broad street. Mr. Plassman, the sculptor, may well be compratulated on this triumph of his skill as an artist. The bass-relief is ten teet high at the ends and is surmounted by an elegant granite cornice, which siopes gradually upward for about one-third the length from each extremity, turns suddenly upruns along horizontally and finally forms an arch in the centre over the statue. The middle portion of the cornice is decorated with ornamental work in monze. The bass-relief is terminated at each end by massive scrollwork representing leaves and plants.

by massive scrolley is terminated at each end by massive scrollwork representing leaves and plants.

On the right hand, between the statue and the scroll, is represented the Commodore's marine life, and on the left his railroad life. At the right hand, in the foreground, appears in a rectining position, Neptune, with flowing beard, is wreath of leaves on his head, his right hand grasping a runder, a seamonster rising from the water at his feet and a raccoon peering around the corner of the rocks on which he rests. In the background at the right arise the forest-crowned Palisades of the Hudson, then a lighthouse is seen, and then appears, rocking on the waves of bronze, the Dred, the little two-masted "perryangur," In which, half a century ago, young Mr. Vanderbilt carried passengers from New York to Staten Island at twenty-nee cents a head. Next comes, much greater in size, completely rigged and under full headway, the famous steamer North Star, in which the Commodore made his well remembered voyage round the world.

Finally the climax is capped by the huge form of the steamer Vanderbilt, also completely rigged and plowing along at full speed. All the details of these three vessels are initiated with life-like accuracy, and the astonished spectator, if orougnt too near, involuntarily steps back to avoid the spray

the steamer Vanderbilt, also completely rigged and plowing along at full speed. All the details of these three vessets are timitated with life-like accuracy, and the automshed spectator, if orought too hear, involuntarily steps back to avoid the spray that seems to be fiving from the swift revolving paddle wheels. In the middle foreground a dock appears on which are coils of rope, banannas, pine-apples and other tropical fruits, a huge and savage watch dog crouched on a cotton bale, and lastly, next to the statue a massive capstan, anchor and chain. At the extreme left, to match the figure of Neptune on the right, Liberty, guardian of the scene, sits erect, with flowing tresses and drapery, her left hand holding a word and her right arm resting on the national shield, from behind which an eagle is emerging. In the background rises a woody slope and in the front a rude lence appears, and then two cows, one idly whisking her tail and the other lying down. Back of these an engine drawing a train of six cars is entering a tunnel beneath s forest covered hill, and still further, in the rear is a gentic eminence crowned with a villa. In the middle of the foreground a switchman, flag in hand, is just stepping from the door of his little house. Past this rushes the locomotive C. Vanderbilt, drawing a train of cars out of the depot, which appears in the background next to the statue, the base-relief itself—a picture within a picture—being shown upon the animits.

The flucility with which the perspective in a railroad curve is shown is ready admirable. Even to show gentlemen who yesterday stoon face to face with the work, on a scaffolding elevated fity feet above the sidewalk, the illusion seemed perfect. Of course, at the proper distance on the street from which the design will be viewed by the passing public for all time to come, every feature will assume a fuller and finer distinctness. The relief will be seen to the minutest outlines, the elevation not being very great, and the boldness of the sculpture leaving nothi

on a basket, with melons, busches of grapes and other fruits of American agriculture; and in the foreground, next to the status, is a pile of mechanism, including an immense boiler, a huge cogwheel, a derrick with pulleys, and various tools and portions of machinery. In the upper part of the bassrelief, on both sides, birds are seen winging their way through the air, and fleecy summer clouds are floating izzly along.

Captain begroot, to whom the highest credit is due for the originality and excellence of his designs, explained the progress of the work to his visitors, and interpreted the illustrative designs from the start to the finish. The commanding appearance of the work when it is unvailed will, no doubt, make it one of the great artistic attractions of the city. The Fischer Brothers, who did the casting, have every reason to be proud of their performance, but more especially has the sculptor, Plassman, claim to the wreath of Minerva for the great beauty and perfection with which he modelled a work which constitutes an imperishable monument to the name and fame of the great railway and steamship king, while at the same time it furnishes an example of the progress of civilization and the higher branches of art in this country.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

An Unusually Quiet Session—Mr. Lincoln and Dr. Swinburne Fall to Come to Time—Important Report Upon Kerosene Oils.

It having been rumored that President Lincoln, of the Board of Health, intended to make a lengthy speech, reviewing the internal working of the Board and exposing some of the proceedings of the secret session, an unusual number of visitors were in attendance at the meeting of the Board yesterday.

At the hour for convening the Board, Messrs, Lincoln, Brennan and Swinburne were absent. Mr. Lincoln and Dr. Swinburne were in the building.

coin, Brennan and Swinburne were absent. Mr. Lincoln and Dr. Swinburne were in the building, but did not participate in the proceedings, consequently the expected revelations were not made, and only the usual routine business was transacted. Several applications for permits to occupy basements were granted and a number denied. Doctors Charles Hassy and M. P. Carpenter were appointed as assistant inspectors, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Inspector Lee, each to receive a salary equal to one-half of that received by him. William C. Roberts was appointed an assistant sanitary inspector, and detailed to look after and attend to all cases of smallpox and vaccination, there being a sufficient number of these cases, in the opinion of the Board, to occupy the time of an assistant inspector.

James R. Griswold, a clerk of the Board, in a communication, requested that his present salary of \$1,800 be reduced to \$1,500, to correspond with those received by his associates. This unusual request was granted, and a resolution adopted that the salaries of the clerks be equalized.

Mr. Bergh, President of the Society for the Prevention of Crucity to Animals, asked that the officers of the society be appointed assistant inspectors explicio, without pay, to enable them to visit stables, &c., in the discharge of their duties. Referred to the attorney of the Board.

The case of the New York Rendering Company, which was to have come up yesterday for final action, was adjourned one week on account of the absence of the defendant's counsel and several members of the Board.

The Assistant Sanitary Superintendent for Brooklyn, reported that the proprietors of a swill boiling establishment in East New York avenue had been arrested and rearrested, and he saw no way of absting the nuisance unless the police took action. Referred to the Board of Police Commissioners.

The Assistant Chemist of the Board reported that the Metropolitan (ask Ompany) had made important improvements in their mode of manufacturing gas. By reso

OFFICE OF SANITARY SUPERINTENDENT,
NO. 301 MOTT STREET, NEW YORK, SOPL I, 1899.

DE SECRETARY OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD

No. 30I MOTE PLANTING THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF TO the SECRETARY OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH:—

SIR—The accompanying report of tests of explosive oil shows that forty-two (42) of the specimens are below the requirements of the law in respect of the flashing or exploding point, and that thirty-eight of the specimens were below ninety-five degrees at flashing point. One of the specimens the "American Safety" (misnamed), was found to be put naphtha, while the greater number of the entire list of the murderous burning fluids evaporated an explosive vapor from seventy-five degrees to minety degrees Fabrenheit. It specifully submitted,

METROPOLITAN BOSED OF HEALTH, METROPOLITAN BOSED OF HEALTH,

Dr. E. Hannis, Sanitary Superintendest Metropolitan Board Heath;

Dr. B. Sir.—I have the honor to here with submit to you m weekly report on keroseus oils sold in the city of New Yord during the week ending August 31, 1959. The samples are purchased by me in person. Wherever the manufacture are omitted it was impossible for me to find them out in the prescribed time. The examination in reference to "specific gravity," "flashing (exploding point" and burning point was done after the best method in he most careful manner. The two amplies marked "maphiba" in the list explode and burns as low a temperature that all the list explode and burns as low a temperature that all the list explode and burns as low a temperature that all the list explode and burns as low a temperature that all the list explode and burns as low a temperature that all the list explode and burns as low a temperature that the list explode and burns as low a temperature that all the list explode and burns as low a temperature that all the list explode and burns as low as low as a list of the list explode and burns as low as low as a list of the list explode and burns as low as lo

REPORT ON THE EXAMINATION OF REROBERS OILS SOLI

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MAX MORLLER,
Chemist and Agent in obtaining evidence,
7 report is approved—W. H. CHANDLER,
September 1, 1989.
New York, August 20, 1889.
Sanitary Superintendent:

The foregoing report is approved. W. H. CHANDLER, Acting Chemist. September I, 1869.

Dr. R. Harris, Sanitary Superintendent:—
S.R.—In reply to your inquiry regan the seeming anomal section of the property of the services of the services

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

Meeting of the Commissioners of Common Schools—The German Question. The Board of Education convened last evening in

stated session, after the regular summer vacation, and at the appointed hour proceeded to business, Commissioner Larremore, President, was in the chair, and there were present, in addition, Commissioner Larremore, and the chair, and there were present, in addition, Commissioner Larremore, and the chair, and there were present, in addition, Commissioner Larremore, and the chair, and the chair and the chair, and the chair and the chair, and the chair, and the chair, sioners Sands, Wood, Ingersoll, Gross, Lewis, Bell and Brennan. The gentlemen all looked well and hearty except perhaps one, who seemed to be pon-dering whether or not he should entertain those present with a disquisition or two, in lieu of business by the Board. He continued "keeping up a thinking" until what little ousiness there was to be done had been disposed of, and then, of course, it was too late, so that the members and visitors were not entertained and amused by the gentleman's happy style of speech. On the benches, which may be called the "lobby," were several eachers, a few prominent citizens and some others who were present merely through curiosity. After the usual preliminaries had been disposed of a large number of the ordinary style of papers—petitions

number of the ordinary style of papers—petitions and resolutions—which had been accumulating during the vacation were presented and referred to the appropriate committees... A communication from some German-American citizens was taken up and the title read. The reading of the title seemed to arouse the ponderer; he opened his mouth, knit his eyebrows, tooked quickly and cautiously around, and then leaning up over the deak in front of him, said:—"Meester Bresident. I

vood moof dot ve hof dot bedianen raid." Having said this much, he subsided and was heard from no

more.

There being no objection the petition was read and found to contain a recommendation to the Board to amend the by-laws in sections ninety-one and sixty-two. It was suggested that that portion of the former section which says

The City Superintendent may also anthorize the Latin language to be taught in any grammar school in which the supplementary course is pursued; but the same shall be taught in only by teachers employed in the schools to give instruction in other branches of study. The French or German languages may be pursued in grammar schools in connection with the studies of the second and first grades and the supplementary course.

in other branches of study. The French or German languages may be pursued in grammar schools in connection with the studies of the second and first grades and the supplementary course.

be amended so as to provide that the "City Superintendent may authorize the Latin and French languages to be taught." as now provided for the Latin language, and that the German language shall be taught for at least one hour a day, as a regular branch, by designated assistant teachers, in certain schools to be appointed by the Board of Education, but those schools to be not fewer than one third of the entire number of schools. The study to be commenced in the second grade of the primary department and continued throughout the entire course. It was also suggested in the petition that the word "German" be stricken out of the heading of section stxty-two, and the words "or of the German languages" be diropped from the text.

The petition was referred to the Special Committee on amending the by-laws.

Commissioner Bell, from the Finance Committee, reported a resolution directing the Comptroller to place \$280,000 with the City Chambertain, subject to the order of the Board.

Commissioner Wood offered a preamble and resolution setting forth the fact that the trustees of the Twenty-second ward had failed to provide a building for primary school No. 17, and directing the local board to provide a building for primary school No. 17, and directing the local board to provide a building before the ist of October proximo, or, in case they fail or neglect to do so, the salaries of teachers and janitors assigned to school No. 17 would cease. Some question arose as to whether the resolution could be adopted except by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to the Board. In urging the necessity of adopting the resolution immediately Commissioner Wood made some remarks in corrooration of Mr. Bell's statements, and he further stated that the Finance Committee had had the matter under consideration and came to the conclusion that it would be

THE SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD WAR.

The Examination Before the Referee Con-tinued-Mesers. Smith, Van Alstane, Phelps and Ramsyy on the Stand-Where Are the Books ?-The Myster of the Key. The examination of witnesses before the refered at Albany in the well known case of Azro Chase

against the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Com-pany and others was continued last Monday, August 30. Mr. Henry Smith, who is one of the counsel fo the Ramsay party in this legal war of the railroad kings was first sworn. He stated that he gave the key to his house in Albany to Wilbur F. Ramsay on the 25th of August, with the request that he put it in the drawer of the desk in Mr. Smith's office. Mr. Smith said that his house was generally closed during the summer, and that occasionally he sent parties there on errands for him. He did not know that the books of the railroad company were at his that the books of the fairfoad company were at his house until he read the testimony of Mr. Phelps. He had a suspicton, he says, "that persons had been there for some purpose connected with the books. I had a decided suspicion of that kind. The last time I was in my house before the examination of Mr. Phelps was Wednesday of last week, and I found the tables in my library had been used, inkstand had been moved, cigars consumed, which led me to suspect that some one or more had been there, and that that some ousiness in connection with the Susquehanna and I suspected in connection with the books. This inference I have given is a mere suspicion founded upon these circumstances. The apartment that I refer to is a library in the rear of my house which contains my law and miscellaneous library both, and where I am accustomed to transact portion of my

Mr. Smith, as a further ground for his "suspicion." testified that he himself had suggested that the sec-retary and treasurer of the Company should have an opportunity to write up the books, enter other entries as his duty required, a also have suggested the library in his house as a con-venient place to do this. He had no information or suspicion where the books have been kept since the examination of Mr. Pheips. He would have been glad to have them produced and submitted, there were differences of opinion upon the subject and he did not make any inquiries as to the where-abouts of the books, and he has not seen them since

there were differences of opinion upon the subject and he did not make any inquiries as to the whereabouts of the books, and he has not seen them since the 10th of August.

William C. Van Alstyne, a cierk and bookkeeper in the ratiroad office, said that the following books were taken from the office:—Transfer book, two stock ledgers and index, cash book, scrip book and book of stock certificates. He is not sure when they were taken, but believes on the evening of the 5th of August. He handed them out and understood they were taken by direction of the counsel to the company, who were present. He had written in these books and copied them at Mr. Smitti's office and house and at Mr. McNamara's house. A full copy of the stock ledgers was made and given to Mr. Wilbur F. Ramsay. The books were left at Mr. Smitti's fines on Wednesday evening last at about six o'clock. The total amount of stock entered is in' the neighborhood of \$2,200,000, including what was paid on the 9,500 shares lately subscribed for. About 20,500 shares of full paid stock were entered, but the witness could not say how many were credited to Ramsay, nor does he remember to whom the preferred stock is credited; it stands in the name of the original parties; new stock had been issued in the place of it. The total amount of stock entered in the ledger is as follows:—About 20,500 shares full paid stock; 9,500 shares on new subscription, on which ten per cent had been paid, and 6,000 shares and upwards of forfeited stock.

William L. M. Pheips stated that since his examination in the case of Bush against the railroad company he has not seen the books; has given no directions in regard to them, and has no knowledge or suspicion or information where they now are or who has custody or control of them; a copy was takenjor them last Wednesday, at Mr. Smith's house, by order of Mr. Wilbur F. Ramsay, who took the copy, and witness has not seen the books; has given no directions in regard to them, and has no knowledge or suspicion or information where they now

air, I left it with Wilbur F. Ramsay; I have not seen the key since.

Q. Did you look the house when you left it, and the books in it? A. I did not lookighe house; the door locas itself; I cannot tell whether the door was locked.

Mr. Phelps further testified that the posting and copying of the books were done by his direction; but that he made no orders or suggestions as to the removal of the books.

Mr. Wilbur F. Ramsay knew nothing of the books having been taken; he had seen books purporting to be those in question at the house of Mr. Smith, on Wednesday, and once before that; on Wednesday he saw Mr. Smith at the depot, and what transpired in relation to the key the witness gives in the following answers:—

relation to the key the witness gives in the following answers:—

He (Mr. Smith) gave me the key to his house, requesting that I should leave it in his drawer in his office; I afterward gave the key to Mr. Phelps, and Mr. Phelps delivered it to me again the same evening and I deposited it in Mr. Smith's drawer, according to his directions, the same evening.

Q. How came you to give the key to Mr. Phelps J. A. I think he asked for it, and stated he would like to get in Mr. Smith's house; I have stated all that Mr. Smith told me when he handed me the key. I did not then know nor had any information that the books were there at the time I got the key.

Q. Deliver he had been been a stated to books.

Mr. Wilbur F. Ramsay had no knowledge, information or suspicion where the books were taken to from Mr. Smith's house and has not heard of them since. In respect to the new stock subscriptions, on which ten per cent was paid, he stated that one portion was ac paid by a draft of his father, the president of the company, on D. Groesbeck & Oo. of New York city, for \$100,000, which was paid. He could not say that his father had that much money in the hands of D. Groesbeck & Co., or did he know that he had not, and he has not seen the books since.

These were the principal points of the testimony elkeled, and the further hearing was then adjourned.